## ABBEVILLE, S. C.

BRYAN'S LETTER TO THE DEMOCRAT-IC NOTIFICATION COMMITTEE.

FORMALLY ACCEPTS.

He Takes Up the Platform and Carefully ceedingly Strong Campaign Paper

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 9 -- Mr. Bryan today made public his letter accepting the Democratic nomination. Its full text follows: Hon. Stephen M. White and other members of the notification committee of the Democratic committee.

Gentlemen: I accept the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the Democratic party, and in so doing desire to assure you that I fully appreciate the high honor which such nomination confers and the grave responsibili ties which accompany an election to the Presidency of the United States. So deeply am I impressed with the magnitude of the power vested by the Constitution in the chief executive of the nation and with the enormous influence which be can wield for the benefit or injury of the people that I wish to enter the office, if elected, free from any personal desire, except the desire to prove worthy of the confidence of my country. Human judg ment is fallible enough when unbiased by selfish considerations, and in order that I may not be tempted to use the patronage of an office to advance any personal ambition, I hereby announce, with all the emphasis which words can express, my fixed determination not, under any circumstances, to be a candidate for re-election in case the campaign results in my election. I have carefully considered the plat-

form adopted by the Democratic national convention and unqualifiedly endorse every plank therein.

Our institutions rest upon the position that all men, being created equal, are entitled to equal consideration at the hands of the government. Because all men are created equal it follows that no citizen has a right to injure another citizen. The main purpose of government being to protect all citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, this purpose must lead the government, first to avoid acts of affimative injustice, and, second, to restrain each citizen from trespassing upon the rights of any other citizen. A Democratic form of government is conductive to highest civilization because it opens before each individual the greatest opportunities for development and stimulates to the highest endeavor by insur ing to each the full enjoyment o. all the rewards of toil, except such contribution as is necessary to support the government which protects him. Democracy is indifferent to pedigree-it deals with the individual rather than with his ancestors. Demccracy ignores differences in wealth-neither riches nor poverty can be involved in behalf of or against any citizen. Demccracy knows no creed--recognizing the right of each individual to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscier ce, it welcomes all to a common treatment to all, no matter in what character or through what forms they commune with their Creator.

Labor created capital. Until wealth

Having discussed portions of the platform at the time of its adoption and again when its letter of notification was formerly delivered, it will not be necessary at this time to touch upon all the subjects embraced in its declarations. Honest differences of opinion have eyer existed and ever will exist as to the most effective means of securing domestic tranquility, but no citizen fails to recognize at all times and under all excumstances the absolute necessity for the prompt and vigorous enforcement of law and the preservation of the public percy. In a government like ours, law is but the crystalization of the will of the people; with out it the citizen is neither secure in the enjoyment of life and liberty, nor protected in the pursuit of happiness. Without obedience to law, government is impossible. The Democratic party is pledged to defend the Constitution and enforce the laws of the United States, and it is also pledged to protect and defend the dual scheme of government instituted by the founders of the republic. The name United States was happily chosen. It com bines the idea of national strength with the idea of local self-government and suggests an "indissoluble union of

indestructible States." Our wise forefathers, fearing the tendency toward centralization as well ss the dangers of disintegration, guarded against both, and national safety as well as domestic security is to be found in the careful observance of the limitations which they impose. It will be noticed that while the United States guarantees to every State a re-publican from government and is empowered to protect each State against invasion, it is not authorized to interfere in the domestic affairs of any State except upon application of the legisla ture of the State, or upon the application of the executive when the legisla ture cannot be convened. This provi sion rests upon the sound theory that the people of the State, acting through their legally chosen representatives, are because of their more intimate ac quaintance with local conditions, bet ter qualified than the President to judge of the necessity for federal interference. Those who framed our Constitution wisly determined to make as broad an application of the principle of local self-government as circumstaces would permit, and we cannot dispute the correctness of the position taken by them without expressing a distrust of the people themselves.

Since governments exists for the and not for their spoliation, no expenditure of public money can be justified, unless that expenditure is necessary for the honest, economical addetermining what appropriations are public injury. necessary, the interest of these who pay the taxes should be consulted rather than the wishes of those who réceive or disburse public moneys.

United States notes and treasury notes; from unreasonable charges. but this necessity has been imaginary rather than real. Instead of exercis discriminate between its debtors and ing the legal right vested in the Uni- must therefore prosecute its legal case.

ted States to redeem its bonds in either claims against the Pacific railroads gold or silver, the executive branch of the government has followed a precedent established by a former administration and surrendered the option to ernment. the holder of the obligations. This administrative policy leaves the government at the mercy of those who find pecuniary profit in bond issues. The fact that the dealers in money and securities have been ab'e to deplete or protect the treasury according to their changing whims shows how dangerous it is to permit them to exercise a controlling influence over the treasury department. The government of the United States, when administered in the interest of all the people, is able to establish and maintain its own financial policy, not only without the aid of syndicates, but in spite of any opposition which the syndicate may exert. To assert that the government s dependent upon the assistance or good will of a portion of the people other than a constitutional majority, is to assert that we have a government

n form, but without vital force. The position taken by the platform against the issue of paper money by national banks is supported by the nighest Democratic authority as well as demonstrated by the interest of the people. The present attempt of the national banks to force the retirement of United States notes and treasury notes in order to secure a basis for larger is ue of their own notes, illustrates the danger which arises from permitting them to issue their paper as a circulating medium. The national bank note being redeemable in law 'ul money, has never been better than he United States note which stands behind it, and yet the banks persist-ently demand that these United States notes which draw no interest shall give place to interest bearing bonds in order that the banks may collect the interest which the people now save. o empower national banks to issue circulating notes is to grant a valuable privilege to a favored class, sur; render to private corporations the control over the volume of paper money, and build up a class which will claim a vested interest in the national financial policy. The United States notes, commonly known as greenbacks, being redeemable in either gold or silver at the option of the government and not at the option of the holder, are safer and cheaper for the people than the national bank notes based upon the interest bearing bonds.

A dignified but firm maintenance of the foreign policy first set forth by President Monroe and reiterated by the Presidents who have succeeded him, instead of arousing hostility abroad, is the best guarantee of ami cable relations with other nations. It s better for all concerned that the United States should resist any extension of European authority in the vestern hemisphere rather than invite the continual irritation which would necessarily result from any attempt to increase the influence of monarchical institutions over that portion of the America which has been

ledicated to Republican government No nation can afford to be unjust to its defenders. The care of those who have suffered in the military and naval service of the country is a sacred duty. A nation which, like the United States, relied upon volunteer service rather than upon a large standing army, adds to its own security when it makes generous provisions for those who have risked their lives

is produced by application of brain and muscle to the resources of this country, there is nothing to divide among the non-producing classes of society. Since the products of wealth create the nation's prosperity in time of peace and defend the nation's flag in time of peril, their interest ought at all times be considered by those who stand in official positions. The Democratic party has ever found its voting strength among those who are proud to be known as the common people, and it pledges itself to propos: and enact such legislation as is neces sary to protect the masses in the free exercise of every political right and in the enjoyment of their just share of

the rewards of their labor. I desire to give special emphasis to the plank which recommends such legislation as is necessary to secure the arbitratian of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employes. Arbitrations is not a new idea; it is simply an extension of the court of justice. The laboring men of the country have expressed a desire for arbitration and the railroads cannot reasonably object to the decisions rendered by an impartial tribunal. Society has an interest even greater than the interest of employes and has a right to protect itself by courts of arbitration against the growing inconveniences and embarrassments occasioned by disputes by those who own the great arteries of commerce on the one hand and the laborers who operate them on the other.

While the Democratic party welcomes to the country those who come with love for our institutions and with determination and ability to con-tribute to the prosperity of our nation, it is opposed to the dumping of criminal classes upon our shores and to the importation of either pauper or contract labor to compete with Ameri-

can labor. The recent abuses which have grown out of injunction proceedings have been so emphatically condemned by public opinion that the senate bill providing for trial by jury in certain contempt cases will meet with general approval.

The Democratic party is opposed to trusts. It would be recreant to its duty to the people of the country if it recognized either the moral or the legal right of these great institutions of wealth to stifle competition, bankrupt rivals and then prey upon society. Corporations are the creatures of law protection of the rights of the people and they should not be permitted to pass from under the power that created them; they are permitted to exist upon the theory that they advanced the public weal and they must not be ministration of the government. In allowed to use their powers for the

The right of the United States gov ernment to regulate interstate commerce cannot be questioned, and the necessity of the vigorous exercise of An increase in the bonded debt of that right is becoming more and more the United States at this time is en-imperative. The interests of the tirely without excuse. The issue of whole people require sucn an enlarge-interest bearing bonds within the last ment of the powers of the interstate few years has teen defended on the commerce commission as will enable ground that they were necessary to it to prevent discrimination between scure gold with which to redeem persons and places and protect patrons

The government cannot afford to

Such a policy is necessary for the protection of the rights of the patrons as well as for the interests of the gov

The people of the United States, happy in the enjoyment of the bless ings a free government, feel a gener ous sympath toward all wno are endeavoring to secure like blessings for themselves. This sympathy, while respecting all treaty obligations, is especially active and earnest when ex cited by the struggling of neighboring people, who, like the Cubans, are near enough to observe the workings of a government which derives all its authority from the consent of the

governed. That the American people are not n favor of life tenure in the civil service is evident from the fact that hey, as a rule, make frequent changes in their official representatives when those representatives are chosen by ballot. A permanent of fice-holding class is not in Larmony with our institutions. A fixed term in appointive offices, except where the Federal Constitution now provides otherwise, would open the public service to a larger number of citizens without impairing its efficiency.

The territorial form of government is temporary in its nature and should give way as soon as the territory is sufficiently advanced to take its place among the States. New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona are entitled to Statehood and their early admission is demanded by their material and political interests. The demand of the platform that officials appointed to ad-Alaska should be bona fide resithe declaration that all public lands should be reserved for the estabishment of free homes for American

The policy of improving the great waterways of the country justified by the national character of these waterways and the enormous tonnage borne upon them. Experience has demonstrated that continuing appropriations are, in the end more economical than Distilling company, dropped in to see single appropriations separated by

long intervals. It is not necessary to discuss the tar ff question at this time. Whatever may be the individual views of citizens as to the relative merits of protection and tariff reform, all must recognize that until the money question is fully and finally settled the American peo ple will not consent to the consideration of any other important question. Taxation presents a problem which in some form is continually present, and postponement of definite action upon it involves no sacrifice of personal opinion or political principles; but the crisis presented by financial conditions cannot be postponed. Tremendous results will follow the action taken by the United States on the money question, and delay is impossi-ble. The people of this nation, sitting as a high court, must render judgment in the cause which greed is prosecuting against humanity. The decision will either give hope and inspiration to those who toil, or "shut the doors of mercy on mankind." In the presence of this overshadowing issue, differences of opinion upon minor questions must be laid aside in order ess toward a universal gold stan shall be stayed and the gold and silver standard of the Constitution resort-

W. J. BRYAN. A Newberry Hanging.

NEWBERRY, Sept. 4.- Aaron Duffie, who was convicted at the July, 1896, term of court of the murder of James Hargrove, and sentenced by Judge Witherspoon to be hanged on the 4th of September 1896, was executed today at 11 o'clock and thus paid the penal ty of his crime. Duffie exhibited great coolness on the scaffold. He lid not flinch from the time he was led from his cell to the time the black would take a train. He left his cell singing and acting very much as negroes act at a revival, and said he was ready to go. Just before he was led to his doom he smoked a cigar which the sheriff had given him, and thanked Riser had been very considerate for the welfare of the condemned man, and was anxious that death should be instantaneous, but the noose slipped at the drop and the unfortunate man strangled. He was pronounced dead by Dr. J. H. McCullough and his body cut down within 15 minutes after the springing of the trap. The cames, etc. prisoner made no public statement. In answer to a question he said he had nothing to say. He had previously stated that he had no intention of kill ing Hargroves when he struck the blow. While the black cap was being fixed the doomed man, who in a few seconds would be in eternity, told the deputy sheriff to be careful in adjust ing the knot as he wanted it to be over without any struggle The Revs. F. R. Wallace, M. W. Lomax and others were with Daffie all the morning and looked after his spiritual wel fare. It will be remembered that Duffie killed young Hargrove on the 20th of last March near Whitmire, Hargrove was guard at the convict camp at the time and Duffie was a convict at work .- State.

Settled a Dispute With Winchesters. COFFEVILLE, Miss., Sept. 9 .- W. B. Johnson and John Wilbourn, two prominent farmers, fought a duel with Winchester rifles at 50 yards, near here today, which resulted in Johnson's death from four wounds. An old feud has existed between the men for some time and as both are considered fearless, the death of one or both has been expected for some time. Both men owned adj ining farms and when they met today a quarrel arose. There was only one witness to the affair. Wilbourn and the witness, Sam Lewis, had been hunting squirrels, and, while returning home, they met Johnson, armed with a Winchester rifle. A dispute arose and Johnson opened fire on Wilbourn without warning. Wilbourn returned the fire and a regular fusilade was kept up between them, which resulted in Johnsons being pierced by four I know nothing of. balls, Wilbourn escaping without injury. Wilbourn has been placed in He claims that it was a case of of self-defense. Johnson has many influential friends and later develop-

ments may change the aspect of the

LETTING IN MORE LIGHT

COMMISSIONER MIXSON REPLIES TO GOVERNOR EVANS.

Messre. W. T. Mixson, B. B. Evans and St. Julian Yates Now Figure in the Dispen sary Rebate Scandal---Revalations that Will Astonish the People.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 7.- The following letter was given out last night by Commissioner Mixson: To the Public:

It was understood between Mr. Trax ler and myself if he tendered his resignation before the expiration of his term as State commissioner, I would be an applicant, and when his resignation was tendered I informed the State board that I was before them. Some action of the Legislature, however, caused Mr. Traxler to re enter the race, thus making three applicants, exact time I cannot say. as Mr. Guninformed me no minutes were kept of gone forward and I was a candidate. Among my most zealous advocates for this appointment was Mr. Barnard B. Evans, who did me, I think, good work in securing the election before the board, speaking in my praise on

every occasion I could hear.
I have two sons—J. W. and W. T. minister the government of the terito-ries, the District of Columbia and old; W. T. about 21. Soon after I had entered the race my son, W. T., told dents of the territories or District is me that Mr. B. B. Evans and himself entirely in keeping with the Democratic theory of home rule. I am also heartily in sympathy with case I was elected. I told my son that he could not afford to have anything the office. to do with such a deal; it would be ruinous, and I would not buy from any house that they made arrange ments with. He informed me after wards that he had given up the mat ter and had so informed Mr. Evans. had no reason to think otherwise.

Some time in January, after my election, Mr. Hubbell of the Mill Creek me. This was the time I asked him for the same whiskies or better; same prices or less with 5 per cent. off, and which he so indignantly refused to give. As stated in a former letter. however, I did order one car of whiskies by wire, saying same price; same whiskey, 5 per cent. off. Ship 25 bar-rels X Bourbon and 25 barrels XX Bourbon. This is the only order ever given Mr. Hubbell by me. In settling up Mr. Traxler's balances, Mill Cree put in a claim for a balance on accu mulated interest, of which the public are already informed, through a letter of mine and which I paid. This was I think, in April, 1895, and is the time of the sample room offers. Governor Evans was informed at the time of that offer and agreed fully with me in its construction. I am sure that Hub bell has never approached me since to sell his goods.

Only a few days after assuming the duties of commissioner, I was in Gov ernor Evan's office and he there and then told me in unmistakable language: "Don't buy from Mill Creek The people are saying that Tillman and Traxler got rebates from them and it must be so, else how could Tillthat there may be united action among man meet his expenses, with one those who are determined that programment in Virginia at school, a son my mind is too narrow to see much enormity ture for September shows a decline and the company of the condition of the crop in it as Colonel Tompkins and vourself have at Clemson and living as he does.

Mind now, this took place only in February, 1895, when we were all elated over our successes. I went directly from Governor Evans' office to vised me against such a course, but I had that of W. D. Mayfield and thence to gone too far in the first place and besides that of D. H. Tompkins and told them Julian Yates was receiving commissions from that of W. D. Mayfield and thence to of this conversation and can furnish the Pennsylvania Glass Company, as I haptheir attldavits, which will disabuse the minds of the people that I made not connected with the dispensary as close as this up and told it on Governor Evans he, for he was then acting clerk of the board after I had reasons to be mad with

him, as is said by Senator Tillman. Senator Tillman also says, "Mixson has never had the manliness to either affirm or deny." I must ask the senator if he or Governor Evans either hah the manliness to ask of me a confirmacap was adjusted and the noose fixed tion or denial. He (the senator) was He stepped upon the scaffold with as in possession of this change against much calmness as an ordinary man him for months before it was made at Barnwell. He has never asked me to confirm or deny. Things moved it in the Senate chamber during the last sesalong smoothly for some time. About June 1, my two boys entered into a copartnership under the firm name of speaking, fearing that we may be overheard J. W. Mixson & Co., bicycles, and in what he seemed to consider a plot and I a that officer for his kindness. Sheriff the latter part of that month J. W. went to Cincinnati to keep an appoint ment with a bicycle manufacturing firm. See his statement herewith:

> "Governor Evans in his letter of yesterday says: 'That the two sons of Mixson were ac cepting presents from whiskey drummers in the shape of diamond pins, gold headed

"Replying to this, I would say that som time in the spring of 1895, I think in March or April, Mr. John C. Yost of the Live Oak Distilling Company and Mr. Jos. R. Peebles of the Jos. R. Peebles' Sons Co., both of Cincinnati, were in my fathers's office. At that time I had my desk and typewriter there. Mr. Yost and Mr. Peebles were introduced t me along with my father. After a few minutes conversatoin, Mr. Yost requested me to make and send to him at Cincinnati a list of the dispensaries and the names of the dispensers and their addresses. I told him I would take pleasure in obliging him, and some time after that I made the list requested and mailed same to Mr. Yost's address Several days afterwards I received a letter of thanks from Mr. Yost, in which he asked m if I would be in Columbia at an early day. I replied that I would be in Columbia very soon, and on reaching that place found a package containing a diamond ring sent me as a present from Mr. Yost. This ring I am time, July, 1895, my brother, W. T. Mixson

IT. now wearing. It is said to be valued at \$50. Now, as to my visit to Cincinnati at that and myself were in the bicycle business under the firm name of J. W. Mixson & Co. Our leading wheels were manufactured by the Peerless Manufacturing company of Cincinnati, O, of which firm Mr. Charles Eckert of Cincinnati was the general agent. I made an appointment with Mr. Eckert to see him in Cincinnation such a day. Before leaving so long, only to those to whom he missioner Mixson and these naturally against the people of South Carolina Columbia, however, my brother handed me a gave it, as a slander against me, and reflected upon the management of the letter to Mr. Yost. Upon inquiry, he told me that it was commissions on whiskey. asked him if our father knew anything of the matter and he replied in the negative. I told him I would collect the amount for him provided he would drop the matter in the future. He told me that he would do so. After I completed my business with Mr. Eckert, I called on Mr. Yost while in Cincinnati and

he paid me on my brother's written request, the sum of \$740.50, As to any gold-headed y character canes or any other presents of a J. W. Mixson." About the same time my wife and

own man and had a right to go where of '95, Gov. Evans again mentioned he pleased unquestioned. It was not Mill Creek to me and said Hubbell long after this before I began to hear

of rebates being gotten by me.

Some time in——, Mr. White of
Cincinnati was in my office and informed me that the Live Oak Distill-I retorted by saying, "Why does he ing company had informed him that some one here was claiming a commission on goods sold. I wrote Mr. White the following letter and sent a copy to the Live Oak people: August 3, 1895

Mr. A. J. White, Cincinnati, O.:

Dear Sir: Replying to your inquiry in ref erence to whether or not I know of any peron claiming a commission from the Live Oak Distilling company, I beg to say I do not know of any party getting or claiming any commission whatever, unless yourself, and should the Live Oak Distilling company be paying any party a commission for selling me their whiskies they are havinga fraud practiced on them, as I buy from them direct and from no influence exerted by any one. Should I have reason to think or believe that any one was practicing this deception of them I would notify them at once and ascertain via: Trax'er of Florence, Dukes of such were a fact, and instruct them that if Orangeburg and myself. The election they did not cease to pay such commission I came off some time in January, the would not buy from them longer. If there is any commission to be given I want it for ter, the governor's private secretary, the State of South Carolina in the way of discounts or lower prices on goods, and as no this, the only meeting of the board held during the year. It was generally known that Traxler's resignation had I think that I should have any commission mention

Hoping that the above is fully satisfactor, to you, and since this seems to have arisen 1 will send a copy of this letter to the Live Oak Distilling company.

Respectfully,

F. M. MIXSON, Commissioner. I heard nothing from this letter and supposed that Mr. White's statement was not correct. Some little time after this, Mr. S. W. Scruggs, who was my bookkeeper, asked permission to go up to Greenville for a few days. He remained away longer than I expected, but returned, I think, on Tuesday morning. He did not report to the office. I saw Hon. D. H. Tompkins during the morning, who told me that Scruggs had sent for him early and informed him that he had been to Cincinnati and discovered that rebates were paid my boys and wanted to see me at his house. I went immediately to see him and was informed that such was a fact. I returned to Mr. Tompkins and so soon as we could, on the same evening, we went to the mansion and reported the whole matter to Governor Evans, the chairman of the State board of control.

He stated then emphatically that he sage had been read to the general asknew nothing of Scruggs' visit to Cin-sembly. cinnati, and put the question to us: "Why do you suppose the damned from the Live Oak people, I never got scoundrel went?" Governor Evans a cent of it and knew nothing of it told us to say nothing of the matter to until the money had all been squananyone, but keep quiet and see if dered, and I have never received a Scruggs would report his find and be cent since I have been in the State dissides he would take action when no my home with me and there we found so lavishly of getting the public the boy. We asked him about the money, will he tell us how he ran up matter and he acknowledged that it his expense account against the diswas true, but stated that he had done pensary under the following circum no great wrong, as Colonel Tompkins stances: In March, 1895, he was goand I saw it-only in deceiving me. ing to Washington. I gave him some This I reported to the governor on the papers to go before the internal revefollowing morning, which placed him nue collector to have 20 barrels of in possession of all the facts. The whiskey released which had been

ing quite regained my equilibrium. I should same. have asked you to keep everything from being known publicly if possible. I know you well enough to believe you would hang your own son if he deserved it and possibly I deis the fact that I have injured you and the family in deceiving everybody at the same est September condition report in the I wanted to withdraw after you adpened to be aware, and why not I? who was of control if I am not mistaken. The only difference was that he was being aided while I hustled for myself: for soon after he accpted the position the board of control adopted the Pensylvania glass style bottle and you contracted for about 50 carloads of bottles from him. I suppose you and Governor Evans wanted to help out Yates. Why not help me out? There is a distinction without a difference. In neither case was there any actual wrong, but Barney Evans seemed think so, for when he and I were talking of sion of the legislature, he was very much mere matter of business.

Well I made arrangements with the Live Oak distillery intending it for Barney Evans the middle of October. A few counand myself, but after being so strenuously advised by you not to do so, I decided to let things go as they had gone and tell you and Barney nothing of it, receiving as a reward quence of drought and heat; and the the scorn and condemnation of those now in

ossession of the facts. If you will oblige me so much you will burn this letter up and let things rest as they are, for since Barney Evans received nothing you can not do better than to keep him out of it and will only injure Governor Evans in his race for the senate and the Reform party

I left home last night because I didn't by Governor Evans as to what certain Kershaw..... 1,621 want to have this thing thrown in my face day in and day out for the balance of my life, as I knew you would do calling me "one who had dragged down the family" which epithet no doubt I deserve. As to what I have don ; with the money, I don't know. It went about as easily as it came, to-I don't know where and I am not as well off as when I

W. T. M. heart. Respectfully,

the State board, and I, as the State hold an extra meeting. He replied commissioner, had done our whole that in view of the recent charges duty when reporting the matter to the made by Governor Evans against Ligovernor and chairman of the board, who, in his official capacity, requested the matter held back, saying, "he wise than investigate the matter. would take action at the right time." There were charges and counter-Does he consider that after holding it charges by Governor Evans and Comnow, after having failed a nomination dispensary. In fact, if charges like in the first primary, the right time to those of Governor Evans had been give it to the public is late into the made by any reputable citizen it would other side. Governor Evans had been endeav-

come to you, I am the only party in this State who can buy whiskies?" He endeaved to force me to buy from Hubbell by ordering me to do so, as his prices were less than we were paying. I told him I would suffer remov al before I would do so. See below comparison of prices as given by Gov. Evans today except the one marked dispensary prices with 5 per cent. off. cannot get the invoices, but will

had been to see him and left prices.

have to take Gov. Evans' prices as correct. Evans' statement of prices: Hubbell Prices. Dispensary Prices. X Bourbon...1.37 X Bourbon...1.40 X Bourbon., 1.53 XX Bourbon., 1.57

grades:

X Bourbon...1.37 X Bourbon...1.33 on business grounds, but when the governor asked me to withdraw my opposition as it was an administration measure I did so and published in my court at present, and were conveyed in a personal telegram bearing the signature of the successful candidate. card to Dr. Bates, that I had opposed the passage of the new law because it was impracticable and unbusiness like, but at the request of the governor I had withdrawn my opposition, but I continued to fight his going on the board. As to the governor saying to me that if I did not stop my opposition "he would indicate to the legislature the probable cause of my opposition, Gov. Evans knows that he never intimated such a thing to me.

The governor says the meeting of the legislature came and in the absence of proof direct against Mixson 'I decided to drop the matter but to take away from him any chance of temptation and recommend the entire control be taken from his hands, etc." The governor had probably forgotten when he wrote this that he sent his dispensary message recommending a new law to the legislature on the 10th day of February, and I told him of Scruggs' trip on the night of the 17th of February, seven days after his mes-

Whilst my boy did get some money Governor Evans a cent of it and knew nothing of it rould take action when ne pensary other than my salary. And Colonel Tompkins went to now since Governor Evans accuses me boy saw how badly I was hurt; he seized by the United States govern-went up town and wrote me the folpense account of \$150, approved it lowing next morning:

Dear Pa:—I left you last night before havhimself and received warrant for The records in the dispensary F. M. MIXSON.

Price Must Advance, WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The cotton which was 80.1 to 64.2 per cent., a deest September condition report in the last twenty-seven years. The States averages are as follows: Virginia, 80; North Carolina, 70; South Carolina, 70; Georgia, 71; Florida, 72; Alabama, 66; Mississippi, 61; Louisiana, 60; Texas, 62; Arkansas, 60; Tennessee, 61; Missouri, 81; Indian Territory, 60; Oklahoma, 65. There has been a general decline in the condition of the cotton crop throughout the cotton belt in the past month. A few counties and parishes in Mississippi and Louisiana report fairly good crops, but the complaint is almost universal that the excessive heat and dry weather have caused the plant to shed leaves, blooms and bolls, and that, where rains have fallen, they have come too late to be of material benefit. The plant has consequently matured prematurely and bolis have opened so rapidly that the crop is being gathered earlier than for many years. counties report that the crop will all be harvested by October 1, others by ties in Mississippi report damage to open cotton by heavy rains. The staple is much lighter than usual in consesnedding of leaves and bolls will result in material damage to the yield from

the top crop. To Be Investigated.

has been whispered about in the last Greenville... 4,261 4,932 671 few days since the revelations made people know about the affairs of the Lancaster .... 1,964 State dispensary be true, then the Laurens..... 2,488 outside world may look for spicy Lexington.... 2,440 reading next week bearing upon the big State scandal. The State board of control has been called in extra session Newberry... 1,930 2,046 116 116 116 118 118 to fully investigate the scandal and see what is behind it. Colonel Wilie Now let me beg you to suppress the facts as much as possible, for the thing is done now and no good can come from publicity.

Jones, chairman of the State board of control of the State dispensary, yesternow and no good can come from publicity.

Jones, chairman of the State board of Pickens ... 1,799 1,720 control of the State dispensary, yesternow and no good can come from publicity.

Jones, chairman of the State board of Pickens ... 1,799 1,720 control of the State dispensary, yesternow and no good can come from publicity.

Jones, chairman of the State board of Pickens ... 1,799 1,720 control of the State dispensary, yesternow and no good can come from publicity.

Jones, chairman of the State board of State board of Pickens ... 1,799 1,720 control of the State dispensary, yesternow and no good can come from publicity. It was a fault of the brain and not of the of the board that there would be an Spartanburg. 5,283 extra session on Tuesday night next. This letter I also showed Governor The first Tuesday night in each month Evans, who advised me to DESTROY is the time for regular meetings. He Williamsburg. 1,915 2,009 was seen by a representative of The Colonel Tompkins, as a member of State and asked why he was going to quor Commissioner Mixson he did not see how the State board could do other-"he wise than investigate the matter. gave it, as a slander against me, and reflected upon the management of the for defeating him. stated that certain business demanded majority for the Democrats and ased to me about J. W.'s trip to Cincin- against me. stated that certain business nati. I told him that J. W. was his Some time in the fall or early winter their immediate attention.

## THE OFFICIAL FIGURES.

EARLE HAS ABOUT THREE THOUSAND MAJORITY.

The Returns Show That Evans Practically Polled His Fall Vote at the First Primary-Duncan's Vote and the Surplus Went

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 11 .-

The State has received the complete official returns from all the counties in the State and the tabulation of the figures, which have been carefully verified, shows a total vote of 83,489, Rve......1.41 X Rye......1.40 against 78,231 in the first primary. X Rye.....1.62 XX Rye.....1.66 Of this vote General Earle has receiv-XXX Rye....2.10 XXX Rye....2.20 ed 43,323 against Governor Evans's as given by Evans with 5 per cent. off 40,166, leaving him a majority of which was demanded and obtained in 3,157. It is a noteworthy fact that each and every instance on above General Earle's home county gave him 3,154, the figures of his final majority in the whole State lacking but XX Bourbon. 1.53 XX B'rbon. 1.49.15 3 votes. It is one of the curious coin-Rye......1.41 X Rye......1.83 cidences that hover around the career X Rye.....1.62 XX Rye...1.49.05 of the lucky man. It was another XX Rye...2 10 XXX Rye...2 08 curious coincidence that the last re-In the matter of the new dispensary turns to come in last night in officiallaw at the last sesssion, I did oppose it form came from Beaufort, the county

Here is the table showing the fine result. The State committee mee tonight to tabulate the returns and de clare the result, but there is scare possibility of any change being mad n the table:

THE VOTE COMPLETE Evans. Abbeville...... 1,264 Aiken..... 1,465 1,342 429 501 2,747 Barnwell...... 1,509 Beaufort.... Berkeley..... Charleston..... 643 716 1,195 903 

 Darlington
 1,062

 Edgefield
 654

 Fairfield
 632

 Florence.... Georgetown.... Greenville........... 1,778 Hampton.... Horry..... 1,112 Kershaw....

Lancaster Laurens..... 1,289 Lexington..... 1,466 Marion..... 1,270 Marlboro.... Newberry..... 1,003 Pickens..... 793 Richland..... Sumter..... Jnion..... 1,267 Williamsburg..... 1,155 York..... 1,314 

diation of Evans would in form movement. Had the they would have vote they did. They have she believed that the comovement would be came from the Reformers. The total

Reformers did believe that

vote of the State was about 7 per cent. larger than it was in the first primary. Evans in the first primary got 38,807 in the second he polled only 40,166, an increase of only 1,359 votes. It is thus seen that he polled practically his whole strength on the first prima ry. The Duncan vote and what excess there was, went to General Earle, while he maintained his own strength. He got 31,092 votes in the first primary. The Anti-Evans vote was in-

reased by 3,894 votes. Below is given an interesting table showing how the several counties voted. It contains the total vote of both the first and second primaries, and gives the increases and decreases in

each county: 1st Pri- 2d Pri- Inc. Dec. marg. mary. Abbeville.... 2,975 3,089 114 Aiken ..... 2,643 2,783 140 20 Anderson .... 4,169 4,189 83 Barnwell.... 2,934 2,851 82 Beaufort..... 488 570 25 Berkeley ..... 988 1.013 Charleston.... 2,781 3,390 ... Chester..... 1,603 1,715 112 Chesterfield... 1,825 1,722 Clarendon.... 1,323 1,534 211 ... Colleton..... 2,791 2,867 Darlington... 1,716 1,965 Edgefield.... 1,911 1,819 76 92 Fairfield..... 1,172 1.380 Florence..... 1,531 1,911 380 Horry..... 1,916 2,090 174 1,426 • • • ... 2,617 2,451 11 7,002 1,719 Samter..... 1,894 2,131 237 Union..... 1,986 2,010 24 York..... 2,954 3,140 186

Totals......78,221 83,489 The net increase is 5,268. Gov. Evans was seen at his office resterday as usual. He had but few callers during the day. He talked interesting about his defeat, but not for publication. He said, however, that

he had no feeling of resentment

Arkansas Rolls 'Em Up. LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 9.—The returns night, just before his second race-too rest on the board to sift the matter. from the State election, received up to late to get in a statement from the This investigation was due the board noon today, show steadily increasing itself, he said, and due the people of majorities in the various counties for the State, and due also Commissioner the Democratic candidates. Desha oring to get me out of his way for Mixson. In answer to the question of and Newton counties are believed to some time, and now thinking this the what the probable action of the board be the only counties which elect full opportunity, he proposed that I should would be, he replied that he did not Republican tickets, while the Populists resign. At first I was so humiliated know. As chairman of the State are now confined to Clark county. over the affair that I consented to do board he felt that it rested upon him where as two years ago, they captured so, but after mature deliberation, I to assemble the board and let it take five representatives in the legislature myself went off on a trip—she had determined that to do so would be to whatever action it saw proper. In and the Republicans four. It will be been at death's door with typhoid fe-ver. We remained some 10 days. On done no wrong, and I refused to do so. he made no mention of his reasons for turns will be in, but enough is now my return, Goveanor Evans mention- Governor Evans says he had no proof calling the meeting, but simply known to make the estimate of 65,000 sured fact.